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tleman as "a dissenting clergyman of Gatacre, (Gateacre) near Liverpool, and Curator of the Liverpool Botanical Garden."

The Curator of the Botanic Garden is Mr. John Shepherd, a very respectable man, and peculiarly fitted for that appointment by an intimate knowledge of the science which it is intended to promote.

The Rev. Wm. Shepherd, to whom we are indebted for the admirable speech which you have recorded, as well as for several others of a similar character, is a dissenting minister at Gateacre, the learned biographer of Poggio Bracciolini, and the associate of the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, and the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, in a more recent work on education; a subject to which he practically applies himself, as the head of a valuable seminary for youth.

A READER OF YOUR MAGAZINE.
Liverpool, Jan. 24, 1814.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

IRISH WORDS USED, IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE NAMES OF PLACES.

Agh, a plain.
Anagh, a river.
Ardy, a high place.
Ath, a ford.
Bally, a town.
Ban, white.
Beg, little.
Ben, the summit of a mountain.
Bun, bottom.
Car, or *Cahir*, a city.
Carrick, or *Carrow*, a rocky place.
Clara, a plain.
Clon, a pasture ground.
Clough, a great stone.
Col, or *Cul*, a corner,
Cork, or *Corkagh*, a marsh.
Croagh, a pointed hill.
Cuan, a bay.
Curragh, a fenny place.

Dearg, red.
Derry, a dry insulated spot.
Don, a fortress.
Donagh, a church.
Drom, a ridge of hills.
Dub, black.
Glas, green.
Gorm, blue.
Inch, *Innis*, an island.
Ken, a head.
Kill, a cemetery, or burying place.
Knock, a single hill.
Lam, a hand.
Lick, a flat-stone.
Linn, with us.
Magh, a plain.
Mar, great.
Poll, a pit.
Rath, a barrow.
Ross, a peninsula.
Ruad, reddish.
Skan, old.
Siab, a mountain.
Tack, a house.
Tana, lean.
Tra, a strand.
Tóber, a well.
Toom, a bush.
Tullagh, a gentle hill.
Tully, a place subject to floods.
(To be continued.)

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

TESTIMONIES IN FAVOUR OF VACCINATION.

(Continued from No. 64, page 366.)

Translation of a Statement on the Vaccine Disorder, by Dr. Servando de Meir y Noriega.

Dated London 10th Jan. 1813.

THE Small-pox, as well as the Measles, were unknown in New Spain before the conquest. They were brought there, says Torquemada,* by a Negro from Pamfilo of

* A Spanish historian.

Narvaez, and they occasioned such destruction, that he does not hesitate to affirm, that the greatest part of the Indians died, among whom was the Emperor Cuiclahuatzin, who succeeded Montezume. It is stated, that according to the reports which Cortes ordered to be made to him, there died in the Empire of Mexico alone, three millions and a half. It was not long before fresh variolous infection was brought over, and, according to Torquemada, eight hundred thousand Indians perished.

Europe has continued to communicate this scourge at intervals of thirty, twenty, or a less number of years, and the infection extending itself from Vera Cruz to the most remote parts, has, like a destructive plague, spread terror, death, and desolation over that continent. The longer it is retarded, the more fatal it becomes, because the danger increases with the age of the sufferers. Thirty three years ago, there were carried off more than ten thousand persons in the towns of Mexico and Puebla alone by this contagion, which was the last but one that has visited that kingdom, and was brought there after an interval of nineteen years. It was from this last attack that I was a sufferer in my native country, Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon: and there was not a family who did not put on mourning. Some of these families disappeared altogether, because they were all adult persons, and had been seized by the epidemic in the city. Those who lived in the country were preserved from its influence, by banking the dough-hills of the large and small cattle around their dwellings.

The Small-pox acts with the greatest virulence upon those parts of the body most exposed to the Sun, such as the face and hands; and as the Indians are more exposed by their

habit of life, and manner of clothing, the havoc which it makes among them is more horrible.

Torquemada says, speaking of the first introduction of the infection, that the reason why it killed so many, was, because the Indians were ignorant of the nature of the disease, and bathed and scratched themselves.

In the new kingdom of Leon, there were several wandering nations, so warlike, that the Spaniards could not, with arms in their hands, resist their attacks upon their towns; the Small-pox, however, extirpated almost all of them; and, fifty years ago, heaps of bones, like so many trophies of the disease, were to be seen under the old tufted oaks in the fields. At this present time, when a savage sees one of his companions attacked with the infection, he leaves him, his horse, and his provision, and flies to a great distance in the woods.

It has never happened, that the Spaniards have secured themselves against infection, by stopping their communications with the Indians.

As soon as the inoculation for the natural Small-pox was introduced into Europe, the Archbishop of Mexico, Haro, ordered the Curates and Ecclesiastics to perform it through their several towns with their own hands; and although the prejudices and scruples of some hindered the practice becoming general, it is certain, that to this inoculation is to be attributed the diminished evil which the Small-pox occasioned fourteen years ago.

The king of Spain having sent the art of vaccination with Dr. Balmis, it was received with such pompous ceremonies, both civil and military, that the people caught the enthusiasm. I believe that not a person remained at that time unvaccinated. The viceroy's lady

Donna Jues de Toregui, employed herself in vaccinating the Indian children. And as the Vaccine is found in the Cows of the provinces of Puebla and Michapacan, every body having it at hand, all the children are now Vaccinated, and the Small-pox has not appeared for fourteen years. They already believe their country to be free from such a scourge, and should its contagion appear again in Vera Cruz, it would be easy to counteract it in the beginning by employing the Vaccine, although its use might have been for some time laid aside.

The celebrated Dr. Unamie also writes at Luna, that in the two towns of the Sierra of Peru, there had been no Small-pox, because the inhabitants inoculated themselves by milking the cows who actually had the Vaccine. Upon being asked whether they had ever the Small-pox, they answered, they only had a few pimples on their hands.

(Signed)

DR. SERVANDO DE MEIR Y NORIEGA.

Translation from the Spanish.

HAVING been secretary to the Junta established in Caraccas for extending the use of the Variolous Vaccine, I am enabled to authenticate the following facts. In the year 1803, the Spanish government fitted out an expedition for the purpose of transmitting to the Spanish establishments in America and Asia, this inestimable antidote against one of the most fatal scourges that has afflicted mankind, and which in the Spanish Colonies of America has been particularly destructive. Dr. A. Francisco Xavier Balmis, private physician to the king, was appointed chief of the expedition, and to his care, and that of others of the faculty, were intrusted a number of children, sufficient to preserve the invaluable germ, communicated from

arm to arm. One of the first places at which the expedition touched, was the Caraccas, where the Small-pox was reviving every spring, and committing no small ravages during that and the summer season. Inoculation had been long known in the Caraccas; however, this practice, indisputably beneficial to the individuals who employed it, was most fatal to the people at large; the majority of whom, either from superstition, or want of the means, could not enjoy its benefits; so that the higher classes, recurring constantly to inoculation, contributed to perpetuate and extend the contagion, of which the people were the victims.

The nature of the colonial government of America afforded the Spanish government particular advantages towards the establishment, and the universal propagation of the Variolous Vaccine. Thus it was, that at the expiration of a few months after the arrival of the expedition, the Small-pox was entirely exterminated in the department of Penszuela. The authority of the government, the influence of the clergy, and especially the experience of its salutary effects, together with the mildness of the operation, concurring, it was soon made general, and the children of every class were brought to the house established for the purpose, under the inspection of the Junta, to which I was some time secretary.

As the institution of this Junta was to watch over the effects of Vaccination, for which purpose they communicated with the Faculty of Physic, and the Curates of all the parishes in the department, I was enabled to ascertain, with the greatest certainty, that the success of this establishment has been in the Caraccas the most complete that can be imagined; and that only on some

parts of the coast, where the population was so thin, that they could not keep up yearly the Vaccine fluid, the common Small-pox has appeared twice. It, however, only attacked those who had not received its antidote. Equally good effects have been attested in the other parts of Spanish America, and, thanks to the illustrious Jenner, the population of this part of the world yearly receives an augmentation of 1,000,000 of lives, which, but for his glorious discovery, had fallen a prey to the small-pox.

One of the objects to which the Juntas employed in this branch have devoted their attention, was to promote investigation of the Cow-pox in those districts in their respective provinces, where large herds of cattle are kept; and in the district of Calabozo, belonging to that of the Caraccas, they have had the satisfaction of finding it in the cows. The effects produced by the Cow-pox, originating in Calabozo, were entirely of the same nature with that brought from Europe, only it was observed, that the irritation was something greater, when they administered the indigenous fluid.

(Signed)

A. BELLO.

London, Jan. 11th, 1813.

Resolutions of the Gloucestershire Vaccine Association.

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, beg leave earnestly to address our brethren in the County of Gloucester, on a subject that is equally connected with the reputation of our profession, and the safety of the community. The subjoined Resolutions are declaratory of our sentiments, and of the means that we think should be adopted to give them effect. We are convinced of their utility and propriety; and we trust that they will soon be ad-

mitted, and acted upon by every medical man. It is deemed perfectly unnecessary to make any remarks upon the evidence on which they are founded. Luckily for mankind, the efficacy of Cow-pox has been attained by the several tests; and the prejudices and misconceptions which prevail against it, only require to be dissipated to secure its universal adoption. While we, in common with the majority, and most respectable of our brethren in every part of the world, rest confident in this belief; we nevertheless think, that much may be done to accelerate a triumph which we all anticipate, by promoting the scheme now proposed. It is not brought forward to draw the unthinking and unwary into a measure which their more mature deliberation may condemn. None are called upon to support it, who have not fully examined the evidence in its favour, and none ought to support it who entertain the slightest doubts respecting the conclusions to which that evidence leads. More than sufficient facts have been accumulated to enable every competent judge to come to a decision. Every conscientious man is bound to come to a decision; the public have a right to demand it, and we think it should no longer be withheld.

In submitting the present plan to the members of our profession in this county, we joyfully look forward to consequences of the most beneficial nature. The combined and unequivocal testimony of those who have longest known the advantages of Vaccination, who have watched its progress with the most anxious care, and who, from their local situation, have been constant witnesses of the caution, the skill, and the talents evinced by the illustrious individual who first gave it to the world, must have the effect of

removing the fatal errors which have lately induced misguided persons to send many of their fellow creatures to an untimely grave, by the wilful and wanton propagation of a most pestilential and dangerous disease. It is right that we should be foremost in an attempt of this kind: that we should set an example, which we trust will be followed by every district in the kingdom; that we should mark our high sense of the value of the discovery to which this country has given birth, by cordially and collectively promoting it on all occasions, and principally by determining to check, by every possible means, the ravages of that distemper which it is now in our power to extirpate entirely.

It only remains for us to illustrate our plan, by adding the following resolutions, founded as they are on the highest sense of public utility and professional duty.

Resolved, First, That we see with regret the prejudices hostile to Vaccination which exist in this neighbourhood.

Second, That the honour of our profession, and the reputation of this county, require that every possible means should be employed to dispel them.

Third, That those gentlemen who are satisfied of the efficacy of vaccination be requested to unite with us in forming a society, to be called "The Gloucestershire Vaccine Association."

Fourth, That the objects of this association shall be to promote Cow-pox, and discourage Small-pox, Inoculation.

Fifth, That with this intention the members of this association shall individually and collectively declare, that they, considering their knowledge of Cow-pox, do not believe themselves entitled either to practise, or in any way whatever to

sanction, the use of Small pox Inoculation,* and that henceforth they renounce it accordingly.

Resolved further, That the foregoing address and resolutions be printed in the Gloucester and Cheltenham papers; that copies of them be sent to every medical practitioner in the county; that those members of the association who are resident in Gloucester, (as being the most central part of the country,) be requested to act as a Committee, to receive communications; and that a subscription be opened for defraying the necessary expences.

The number of signatures to these resolutions is sixty-three.

Judicial Letter from Fort St. George, dated February 29, 1812.

As we have no doubt it will be satisfactory to your honourable court to be informed of the successful progress of Vaccination in the territories under this presidency, we beg leave to refer you, for information on this point, to a general abstract return furnished by the Superintendent, for the year 1810-11.

We have the satisfaction, at the same time, of informing your honourable court, that measures have been taken, for introducing the Cow-pox into the territories of the Rajah of Coorg, and the island of Java.

We are concerned to state to your honourable court, that notwithstanding the successful diffusion of Vaccination, we have been obliged, as a measure of precaution, to re-establish the Small-pox hospital, at the presidency, in consequence of the

* Unless in cases of extreme necessity; for example, the Small-pox breaking out among persons who have never had the disease, where no vaccine matter can be obtained.

re-appearance of that disease ; and although the number of patients in the hospital be small, it has been judged advisable to continue the establishment, in order that the few who may be infected should instantly be removed thither, to prevent infection. The disease has within a very recent period become more prevalent in the neighbourhood of the

capital at Pulicat, and in the Jagheer ; we have therefore authorized, in compliance with the recommendation of the Medical Board, an additional number of native Vaccinators, and permitted the Sub-assistant surgeon at Pulicat, to draw the allowances of a local Superintendent of Vaccination.

ABSTRACT FROM THE RETURNS OF PATIENTS SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED AT THE PRESIDENCY, AND DIFFERENT OUT-STATIONS, DURING THE YEARS 1810 AND 1811.

	Cast and Sex of Patients duly Vaccinated.						TOTAL		GRAND
	CHRISTIANS.		HINDOOS.		MUSSELMEN.		VACCINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In 1810,.....	7,746	6,106	69,146	52,988	9,588	5,491	86,380	64,685	151065
In 1811,.....	8,552	6,738	71,970	50,991	9,696	6,464	90,218	64,393	154611

Fort St. George, Medical Board Office, }
15th February, 1812.

(Signed)

WM. HORSMAN,
Supt. Gen. Vac. Inoc.

(True Copy)

(Signed)

WM. HORSMAN,
Sec. Med. Bd.

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

FRED. GAHAGAN,
Sec. to Government.

To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,
EVERY period of twenty or thirty years appears to be strongly marked with particular characteristic features. Each generation seems to be actuated by one leading or dominant passion, which, after having taken its turn, gives place to another, not probably more indicative of improved intellect, than that which preceded it. The term *rage* is not improperly applied to many of those enthusiastic prepossessions,

which mark particular periods ; for too often are men hurried on to action by the mere current of popular opinion, which is often at variance with the dictates of sound reason. Besides, there are always individuals found, who feed on popular prejudice ; and who make it their business to avail themselves of every revolution of the wheel of fashion. By the activity of those interested persons, men's passions are still more inflamed ; and that which was at first simple approbation, quickly amounts to active co-operation.